#### SOCIETY IN PARIS.

THE EVOLUTION OF CHRISTMAS-RETRO-SPECT IN ART-A WEDDING VOYAGE IN A YACHT.

Paris, December 26. The fit of Anglomania which reigned supreme here for several years, before the all devouring adoration of Russia and everything Russian came to take its place, has had the result of rendering Christmas much more important in the eyes of Parisians than it used to be ten years ago. Before that time, the Jour de l'An, or New Year's Day, was the occasion on which resents were exchanged, tips given and when sumptuous receptions took place. In later years, however, Christmas has, so to speak, been rising in value, and yesterday the entire city were a festive appearance, reminding one more of London, New-York or Vienna than of the French Holly and mistletoe were universally dopted, and Their Majesties, the truffled turkeys and flaming plum-puddings, filled almost every home with their pungent and appetizing fumes. Until midnight on Christmas eve the glittering on the Boulevards, the avenues, and the Rue de la Paix remained open, displaying to the passersby marvels of elegance and taste, such as are to be found only in Paris. The florists'

pictures by Boucher deserve special mention for their perfection and beauty; so, too, do the Largilliere, Veronese and Packuysens, all being paintings of great merit and enormous value. The gother tapestries, which drape the walls, and which date from the introduction of the first tapestry Lons into France, are among the most interesting and remarkable things exhibform a fitting background spindle-lerged old farniture, inlaid with ivery, pearl and silver, which is to be seen there. The whole seene is gorgeous in the extreme and like some reminiscence of feudal times; old oak, old silver, old ivory, treasures due to the masterly art of bull and of Pacher, of Riesener and of Angelles, make up a tout ensemble which reflects great credit on the organizers, and which contains a liberal education for the eye of the visiter. The dreamy melodies played by an orchestra of Zignus from 4 to 5 o'clock in the aftern on greatly enhance the enjoyment of those present and lead additional charm to this "breath of the past," which seems to pervade the whole atmosphere of this choice and refined

realized the dream of all lovers-to spend a honeymoon in perfect tete-a-'ele, without being disturbed by the unwelcome spectators who generally torment sp oning, newly married couples by their indiscreet and i'lle curiosity; for they are now on board their yacht, floating about on the calm blue waters of the Mediterraneon. This yacht is a large and stately craft, and the Duke caused it to be completely furnished anew for the occ. sitn. Nothing can give an idea of the luxurious daintiness with which this has been done. The saloon and "rooms" are of unusual dimensions, and are provided with every modern The sleeping apartment of the Duchess is entirely draped, walls, ceiling and all, with STORIES OF SIR RICHARD OWEN.

From The London Globe.

Mr. Ernest Hert, who had an intimate acquaintance with clusters of hand-painted aquatic flowers, such as gladiolus, irises, illies and feathery reeds. These paintings are the work of an artise of Great talent, and produce a marvellous effect on the faint, dull background. The corners are filled by groups of flowering plants, and the divans and armchairs are covered with pale green velvet. The dining-room is on deck and so is the Duke's study, furnished in carved pear wood and unique Flemish tapestries. Surely it would be difficult to finagine a more delightful refreat for two young and handsome people very much in love with each other, and who intend to wander about for a few weeks at their own sweet will under the Southern skies, away from all the noise and turnoil of this world.

In view of all the skeletons which are being uncerthed in France just now, and of all the Panama scandal, it is quite refreshing to let one's thoughts rest on the personality of M. Ribot, the new Prime Minister, and of his American wife, who are among the few who have remained unsulfied. M. Ribot is a main of imposing stature; tall, with a long gray beard, and possessing a striking and self-reliant countenance. He has the fall the striction of the long gray beard, and possessing a striking and self-reliant countenance. He has the fall the fall that the striction of the majes of the long that the striking and self-reliant countenance. He has the fall that the fall tha heavy old-rose Turkish silk, on which are embroidered flights of senbirds in silver, and sprays

the rather rare distinction among French politicians of being above suspicion in money matters His wife, though brought up at Fontainebleau, betrays her nationality by her accent and vivacious manners, which, together with her bright and amiable ways, are sufficient to prove that she hails from the land of the Stars and Stripes. Madame Ribot is decidedly well-favored. Moreover, she is a brilliant conversationalist, and being no less ambitious than her husband, her salon has proved of great service to the cause of his advancement. She has become popu'ar even with the members of her own sex, a fact rare indeed, and her receptions are always attended by the fine-fleur" of what may be termed the intellectual clan of Parisian society. It is announced that M. and Mme. Ribot are about to give a series of official dinners, and if such a function can ever be rendered it will certainly be done by so perfect

a host and hostess.

The splendid hunt given in honor of the Duke of Leuchtenberg at the Chateau of Sivry by M. Michael Ephrussi has been the talk of all Paris, not alone on account of its magnificence, but also because it seems strange that the Prince should have gone so readily on a visit to a man whom Russian Imperial family treated so indifferently during his stays at St. Petersburg. M. Michael Ephrussi is married to Mile, de Rothschild, and some time ago the couple spent a few weeks in Russia with the avowed intention of being presented at Court. The Ephrussis being full-blown Israelites and hailing from Odess, there was nothing very surprising in the

refusal on the part of the Czar to have a member of the family presented to himself and to the Empress, but Mines Ephrussi, nee De Rochschild, could not be denied this favor on the same grounds, and she was consequently invited alone to a Court bail. Putting her wifely pride in her pocket, she appeared at the Winter Palace clothed from head to foot in white velvet and literally ablaze with jewels, but was treated with so much coldness, not to say disdain, that a refusal to coidness, not to say disdain, that a refusal to receive her altogether would have been far less injurious. She made no secret of the fact on her return to Paris, but talked quite openly of the want of politeness shown to her, and this is the reason why her friends and acquaintances are somewhat surprised to see the enthusiasta with which both she and her husband have welcomed the Duke and Duchess of Leuchtenberg at Sivry. This is all the more extraordinary as the Ephrusasare by no means snobs, and are quite used to receiving Royal and Imperial Highnesses, who are always delighted to respond to their invitations, both in Paris and in the country.

One of the events of the last week has One of the events of the last week has been the dinner and reception given in honor of Princess Mathilde by Princess Youtevski, the morganatic widow of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia. Among those invited to meet the popular cousin of Napoleon III were Princess Yourievski's sister. Countess de Berg, with her has band, General de Berg; Princess Valentine Galitzia, M. Arsene Houssaye, the Princess de Brancavan, who has recently returned from her beautiful M. Arsone Houseave, the Princess de Brancavan who has recently returned from her beautifu chateau on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, an M. Nicholas de Giers, charge-d'affaires of Russi here during the absence of Baron Mohrenheim, an son of the Czar's Foreign Minister. The present of M. de Giers at the dinner is regarded her sare to be found only in Paris. The florists windows were especially admired, and were surrounded during the whole evening by dense trowds of people lost in admiration before the frearant mountains of softly-tinted blossoms disposed with exquisite art in baskets, parlinelers or priecless chiza vases. It was like a glimpse of fairyland, these brilliantly-lighted arbors of spring, and it was difficult to tear one's self away from so pleasing a spectacle in order to face once more the searthing blasts of the bifter wintry wind whistling through the wide thoroughfares. I must add that with true fin defected tests for exerciting barone the majority of purchasers selected in preference pink like, green pinks, white violets and purple roses as being the ne plus ultra of our advanced state of civilization. These strange flowers, which saw with must be now on the high road to prosperity, not to say absolute wealth.

The annual ball given by the officers of the Reserve and Territorial forces, which took place a few evenings ago at the Grand Opera, was agreed the mountainty of the manned of creations nouvelles, were in such demand that the horticulturists who have with much pains succeeded in producing them must be now on the high road to prosperity, not to say absolute wealth.

The annual ball given by the officers of the Reserve and Territorial forces, which took place a few evenings ago at the Grand Opera, was agreed to be considered to be a few evenings ago at the formation of the link of the wind the season of the link of the pair of the proposed of charged the produced of the proposed of charged the produced the produced to the proposed of charged the produced the produced to the produced the produced the produced to the produced the p

at the dinner of Princess Yeurievski.

Much regret is expressed here at the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Mandas, who have represented Spain in France for some time, and whose mission has just been brought to a close by the overthrow of the Conservative administration in Spain. The Duke is to be succeeded by M. Leen Castillo, who has already been here once as Ambassador, and who possesses neither the fortune nor the social qualities of the Duke. Another diplomatic household that will be closed during the coming winter is that of the Countand Countess Zichy, of the Austrian Embassy. They have just lost their only child, a little girl, who died suddenly the other night, and they have taken the body back with them to Hungary for interment. On the very morning after the demise of the little girl Count Zichy received a dispatch from Vienna stating that the young and charming wife of his brother, Augustus, had died on the previous evening. The Zichys are popular here, especially the Countess, who may be said to have spent almost her entire life in France, being a daughter of the late Count Wimpflen, who represented Austria for so long a time in this capital.

Among the coming marriages is that of Count

Among the coming marriages is that of Count Among the coming marriages is that of Count Charles de Bourgoing, son of the former French Ambassador at Vienna, who is to lend to the altar a daughter of the Count de Laroque Ordan, who passesses one of the most extensive stud farms in the South. Count Charles's brother has forsaken ung Duke und Duchess d'Ayen have his French nationality and become naturalized as in last year's at Erfurt, few foreigners came to the by the Government prior to 1883, is in fact still his French nationality and become naturalized as in last year's at Erfurt, few foreigners came to the by the Government prior to 1883, is in fact still his French nationality and become naturalized as in last year's at Erfurt, few foreigners came to the by the Government prior to 1883, is in fact still his French nationality and become naturalized as in last year's at Erfurt, few foreigners came to the last of the fighting against france's hereditary for Government prior to 1883. his Freuch hathonality and the fire at Vienna, where he has recently been acting as vice-president of the international exhibition of drama and music. He is married to one of the numerous Countesses Kinsky, a daughter of the nobleman of that name who married a lovely laundry girl at Ischl. The children resulting from this mesalliance have all suffered certain social disadvantages at Vienna, from which they have each endeavored to escape by wedding foreigners. As the wives of foreigners of distinction they are not subjected, either at the Austrian Court or in Vienna society, to the same severe rules that prevail with regard to the wives of Austrians. Count Bourgoing, it may be added, is famed not only for his skill as an ameteur actor, having frequently participated in the dramatic entertrimments organized by Princess Metternich, but it also renowned for his curious collection of visiting cards of bygone ages.

#### STORIES OF SIR RICHARD OWEN.

### CONDUCTING WAR ON SNOWSHOES.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A novel idea of military operations in the great lake region in winter is outlined by Capadh Thomas, sharp, U. S. A. After citing the commercial importance of the waterway between the lakes and the sca and the incalculable benefits of a proposed canal system that will let an ocean Scamer louded at Chicago discharge its freight at Liverpool, he proceeds to the serious question of who shall control the great gateway to this country. The St. Lawrence laver. The discussion of the commercial question need not be entered upon here, as all who have given the matter any thought at all know that the advantages of a direct, adequate communication between the great lakes and the sea mean the saving of many millions of dollars a year.

The vital idiag in Captain Sharp's little pamphlet is the explanation of the case with which Canada could get possession of and control this source, and its traffic in the event of war with the country. The whole secret of the advantage as set forth is the facility with which the Canadian forces could operate in winter by reason of their being habituated to the use of snowshoes. Were hostifiles declared when the snow lay deep on the ground, the Canadians could move into formidable offendeveness with such promothers as to be strongly intrenched in strategic pelsitions before the American forces could be advanced to the borders.

Comparatively few Americans along the northern From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

comparatively few Americans along the northern comparative) for the snowshoes, and in the military service such a fifing as snowshoe practice is unanown. Captain Sharp propos a that this practice be adopted as a means to our protection on the north against a possible foe that has learned to mass its forces at a given point despite the depth of the in-

The idea is not to be scoffed at. It suggests a mode of warfare that we may be called upon to encounter, and the great thing in a nation's defense is eternal preparedness in every direction from which assault is to be feared. Moreover, the manufacture of snowshoes for army use would establish a new industry that mighty employ a goodly number of worksman.

### SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

AN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT IN WHICH ANARCHY HAS NO PART.

Paris, November 26. He who runs can read that sign of our times profit realized on their capital. These of us who are in Paris, at least, have frequent and impressive the financial system of interest and banking, all Napoleon, who has just been promoted by the certain minds, is a direct incitement to bombthrowing and promisenous murder, as a protest eninst civilized government in the name of anrely. It is unfor anate that the violence of these demonstrations provokes so great horror and reaction as to draw away attention from other igns of the times, which are of far more permacent importance. In truth, the disorders attendant on great strikes, and the deadly Anarchist bombs, do not preperly represent the cool and calmly reasoned advance of a whole section of present-day society toward a new order of things. The real progress of this international revolution, which is aimed at the very beset of society as at r sent constituted, receive a new significance from the sessions (Nevember 15 to 21) of this year's Social Democratic Congress in Berlin. Its orderly proceedings, directed by men of trained intelligence and patient foresight, give a better opportunity for the clearing up of ideas than any number of renctionary chricks against the abuse of capital and the lawlessness of organized labor.

The Berlin Courtess, as is well known, repre ents the great central body of German Socialism which for years has been forming into a compact and thoroughly disciplined political party. This year the independent Socialists have again wisely rallied to its programme, and it is constantly gaining weight in that curious balance of parties which controls legislation for the confederated German Empire and its particular States. Thus, inst year the Socialis, party forced its way into the Landing of Baden, it secured eleven members in that of Saxony, and it continues more than to old its own in the Imperial Reichstag. It has now to be reckoned with in every question of administration and law-making; and it has so far distinguished itself by moderation and prudence. Practically, this party numbers among its passionate adherents the majority of the workers in mines and factories; and it aims constantly at winning over all agricultural paid-laborers, as well as iouse-servants and the worth while giving a brief statement in order of

It is, first of all, opposed to these violent solutions of social problems which the Communists of France would signify by their red flag and which onstitute the stock-in-trade of the ordinary Anarchists. The German Socialists, officially, at least, are opposed to the use even of such weapons as general strikes or other combinations of work ngmen, whenever success is not so assured beforehand as to prevent violence. That they faithfully practise these counsels which they give to the Socialists in other lands is shown by the fact that the entire year of 1851 had no trouble to chronicle from their part. It is this pacific side of their programme is practice, joined with the remarkable heoretical studies of some of their leaders, which has given Socialism entrance among the students of the great universities, a fact not to be neglected n reckoning up the probabilities of the future.

Secondly, in theory and in practice, German Socialism, following the leadership of Karl Marx, of the revolution which they are striving peacefully to bring about. It is, perhaps, generally recognized that the conflicts which arise between capital and labor are largely the same the world ever; but it is too often forgotten that the common character of these problems answers to common ossibilities of dealing with them on the part of workingmen as well as of employers. The general ise of machinery instead of hand-labor has given to mere manufacture a position in the world see also it has developed to the utmost; while the resulting facility of communication is sure to end in a similar international community of ideas and measures among all classes of society, the workinguen as well as the rect. The German leaders consistently keep to this international aim of their students in Paris; but meanwhile the German delegates have been everywhere. In 1891 Herr Bebel, one of the presidents, was at the Congress of Paris in April, and again at Brussels in August, this On each occasion the German hostility to all violent efforts at revolution, even under the guise of general strike, provailed. This year Herr Liebknecht distinguished himself at the Congress of Marseilles. He pointed out that, although the bonds of nationality still exist and the German Socialists might perforce become the German soldier, yet the only war in which the workingman is always and everywhere interested is that be tween capital and labor, or, as he expressed it, "be tween the proletariat and the bourgeoisie." contrainit, of interest between the workingmen of two such hostile nations as Germany and France has been further emphasized by the ringing speech of the Alsatian delegate at Berlin, who put forward the workingmen of the two annexed provinces as a bond of union between the German and French proletariats. A strong international sympathy further arises from the unflinching opposition of socialists to the militarism which weighs so neavily on Continental Europe; and this opposition has also been made a pronounced feature of the late Congress.

A third character of this international Socialism is its full democratic tendency, which has been signified in the name officially given to its "Social Democratic" Congress. Hence its programme comprises in theory the election of all authorities by universal suffrage, without distinction of sex. and, in practice, a corresponding progressive reform in t'e electoral laws; the submission of all legislation and administrative measures, of taxe and the like, to the direct vote of the people; the replacing of the present armies by a national guard, leaving the decision of peace and war to the people, with a proviso of possible arbitration in all international conflicts; and, in general, direct government by the people, divided according to the various interests of the empire or nation, the province or state, and the commune or neigh-

The social character of the programme, in th fourth place, demands universal education, which shall be at once compalsory and "laicised," re ligion under a social democracy becoming a matter of mere private concern; the protection of workingmen in relation to the hours and character of labor, the right of association and labor insurance under the control of workingmen's delegates; the gratuitous rendering of justice; and progressive income taxes, taxes on capital after compulsory personal declaration, with progressive taxes again on the succession to estates. All this has nothing to surprise one acquainted with the commonplaces of Socialism, except the moderation of the demands, which must always be revolutionary. Here in France, there are dommonly added such formulas as "the mine for the miners," "the factory for the workmen," "the land for the peasant"; but neither here nor in Germany do I find that theories like the single tax, or land nationalization, have made their way either among the leaders or the masses of the Socialist body. These seem to be left for the rather crude and unpractical speculations of English and American writers on the subject.

In fact, the practical trend given to Socialist theorizing by the German leaders is enough to awaken serious reflections. I do not think that any careful observer of the present state of things in Continental Europe can doubt that a radical change is slowly but surely in operation. old order, of course, is bound to give way only step by step; and the violence of Amarchists has still to provoke many a reaction against the new line of the state of the sta

tendencies. There, it is uncertain how far human society will s'and the process of change, and what violence of revolution may inevitably come by the

way. But our fears and hopes would alike be moderated if we remembered the radical nature of the change, not so very long ago, of which our commerce between the producer and consumer, tury before with the Peace of Utrecht; the diin half the countries of Europe; and the develthe present century when machinery has been peruse of labor-saving machinery which has proved a far more potent regulator than any law could exwhile publicly made his own the statement that | Bonapartist party.

"Socialism is a development of the Republic." that the First of May has won universal recognitions as Labor Day in Spain and Italy, in Spain and Italy, in France and Austria, and in England; while France and Austria, and it earns given to the confederated its particular States. Thus, this party forced its way into en, it secared eleven members and it continues more than to I appear to the exaspera ing features of its celebration. Whether he does entertain any such projects neither I nor indeed any of this recent to normalize the international revolutions of society too numerous for the believer in the designs that he may harbor with regard to the throne of France. Whether he does entertain any such projects neither I nor indeed any of its remaining the and place, has declared through Leo XIII that at least a part of the Socielist programme only outlines elementary Christians will eventually be able to accept its remaining articles, provided they are not thrust upon them by too violent an international revolution.

THE DANCED IN PARCED IN PARCED MONTON

#### THE DANGER IN PAPER MONEY.

MR. OUTHWAITE'S BILL FOR FREQUENT RE-DEMPTION OF NOTES.

THE GOVERNMENT USED TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES ON WORN-OUT CURRENCY, WHICH

Washington, Jan. 7 -- Representative Outhwaite seems to have struck a popular chord in the intro-duction of the bill to provide for the speedy and frequent redemption of United States paper currency and National bank notes which have become soiled impure, unclean or otherwise unfit for use. The filthy dition of the paper currency was not first discov site, nor first called to the attention of the people of the country by him. have long been aware of it, and the Trensurer of the United States in his last three messages has urged that a small appropriation be made to pay for the transportation to Washington of the worn-out, filthy and mutilated greenbacks, gold and silver certificates and legal tender notes of the issue of 1800, so that they might be redeemed. There was an appropriation available for this purpose up to 1883, when for some unknown reason it was stopped. It was probably considered that the Government would save at least \$50,000 by the economy, and compel the private holders and banks to pay express charges on the money sent in for redemption.

But these private holders and individual banks instead of paying the express charges as expected, have sent the notes and bills that should have been torwarded to Washington to their correspondents in large cities. In the course of time these bills have gravitated toward the Sub-Treasuries, and arriving there they were, as a matter of course, sent to Washme of the nine Sub-Treasuries to Washington is paid of war is capable of creating such excitement ington for redemption. The transportation from any So, in the long run, the expense by the Government. So, in the long run, the expense of transportation, which was berne without complaint French prince at the head of Russian troops. Lake of Geneva, where he spent most of his childthough addresses were sent from England, borne by the Government, and nothing has been gained as to blind, at any rate for a time, their reason, the furniture, pictures and briesa-brae having been

Mr. Outhwaite's bill as it is worded provides for the redemption of National bank notes, but such a provision is not necessary. A different system has always prevailed with regard to these notes. A provision of the original law enables any bank to send to the Treasury for redemption mutilated National bank notes free of all expense of transportation. For this purpose a contract has for years been annually renewed with an express company, which guarantees to the Government to carry all money to and from the Treasury at the rate of 15 cents on each \$1,000. Of coarse this contract includes all money, old or new, coin or notes. The United State

Express Company at present holds the contract. The expense incurred in transporting National bank notes is eventually paid by the different National banks which have had their notes redeemed. Fo instance, a National bank in New-York may send in a mutilated note on a National bank in San Fran-cisco. The New-York bank does not get in return a note on the same bank, but gets in its place a lega ender note. In the process of redemption the mu tilated note is charged up to the bank of issue and a new note is issued to that bank, which, for the sake of illustration, is chartered in San Francisco. At the end of the year new National bank notes, with the expense attending the redemption deducted, are sent to each one of the 4,820 National banks, to replace the mutilated notes withdrawn from e reulation

The mutilated money, when it does finally get into the Treasury, is usually in a filthy and unclean condition. But there are a good many banks which send in for redemption comparatively new bills. It is optional with a bank whether it is to receive in exchange new currency or a draft on a sub-Treasury.

After a draft on a sub-Treasury has been obtained it is sent to some correspondent in another city where a calance is kept on deposit. This saves the actu Whenever clean and comparatively new National bank notes are sent in for redemption, they are not always withdrawn from circulation. If they are deemed to be good they are sent back to the bank of issue.

There is no doubt that the recent complaints, which have been growing in number, about the probable epidemic of cholera next summer influenced Mr. Outhwaite to introduce his Mil. These complaints are unquestionably well founded. In the past only the most careful precautions have protected the clerks in the redemption bureaus from being infected with contagious diseases. Whenever an epidemic is prevalent in any part of the country the money coming from that section is first thoroughly disinfected. This was done during the yellow fever epidemic in the South several years ago, and, as a result, there was no outbreak among the Treesury clerks. times money comes in and there is no indication that it has been exposed to infection. In one particular instance a clerk in handling impure mocy be-came infected with a loathsome disease, which spread-from the right arm to the face and almost resuited

came infected with a lonthsome disease, which spread from the right arm to the face and almost resulted fatally.

It has been estimated that if the Government should now renew the apprepriation which was stopped in 1883 not more than \$500,000,000 in notes would be presented for redemption. On this basis about \$75,000 would be needed to pay for transportation. This sum is \$25,000 in excess of the amount named in Mr. Outhwalte's bill. The system of a redemption which is now carried on in the Trensury is practically the same that was perfected by the Suffolk County Bank, of Boston. It has been estimated that the average fife of a National bank note is about five years, but this estimate has been based on rather doubtful grounds. However, the National bank note currency is in appearance brighter, crisper and cleaner than United States Treasury notes. There are many of the old greenbests daily coming for redemption and also the rold and silver certificates which have been in circulation since 1882. But the legal tender notes of 1800 form by far the greater proportion of the United States notes sent in for redemption. Judging by their condition the average life of a Treasury note is not more than a year. But the restriction on transportation has kept these notes in circulation longer than they would have been if the Government had borne the cest of transportation, and it is hardly fair to estimate the Bife of a Treasury note on the basis of a year's active circulation. Mr. Outformite's bill will prove one of the propular measures of this session, and will probably become a law.

PRINCE LOUIS.

A SILENT, KIND, AND RESERVED MAN.

It is a curious fact that the only Prince who can be regarded as in any way constituting a actual sys cm is the outcome. The feudalism of danger to the Republican regime in France at the Middle Ages, with its lords and peasants and the present juncture is one who expressly diswhich is shown in the general discontent of the workingmen's guilds, had its death-blow only a claims all pretensions to the rulership of that inboring classes, who depend upon their daily wage century ago in the French Revolution. Indi- country, and who, moreover, makes a point of for subsistence, with the property-owners or em- vidual proprietorship, competition in industry keeping himself absolutely aloof from every kind players of labor, who are supposed to live from and trade, with the whole system of middlemen in of association with any political party or move-The Prince to whom I refer is Louis reasons for remembering that this discontent, in had their first strong development scarcely a cenregiment at Nijni Novgorod with which he has vision of land-ownership is not yet accomplished been serving for the past three years to the command of a dragoon regiment at Warsaw. opment of the factory system, which now chiefly Prince Louis, whom I have known since he was exasperates the difficult questions sure to arise be- an eight-year-old boy, is the second and favorite tween capital and labor, has been possible only in son of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, nicknamed Plon Plon, and the younger brother of fected by the various applications of steam and Prince Victor Napoleon, the present chieftain of electricity. It is hard to see, in theory, why an eight-hour day of labor, regulated by popular legislation, should be more revolutionary than the Brussels, from whence he directs the political operations in France of those few Bonapartists who have not been obliged by the restricted peet to be. Yet in last week's stormy sessions of the the French Chambers it is this regulation of the their alleglance either to the Republic or to the Spring and Summer of labor which the Socialist Deputy, M. Comte de Paris, I cannot help thinking that Ernest Roche, declared to be "the natural counter- the French Government would have acted more ise of the invasion of machines into indus'ry"; judiciously had it exiled Louis instead of Victor; and this is substantially the programme of the German Socialist Democratic Congress. M. Flo-nor the affection even of his political adherents, quet, the president of the Chamber of Deputies the esteem and regard in which Prince Louis is and former Prime Minister of France, has mean- held extends far beyond the limits of the

Before proceeding to sketch the peculiar and It is a striking commentary on all these facts strong character, the appearance and the past



PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

for some time past. In France the craze for everything Russian continues to exist in all its intensity, if not among the governing classes, at rate among the masses of the people, who look upon the Czar as their certain ally and support in the inevitable war with Germany. Now Prince Louis has identified himself with the Russian army, and as commander of a crack avalry regiment in Foland will find himself right in the very vanguard of the Muscovite forces when war breaks out between Russin and Germany. Any success that he may achieve at the head of his troops, any act of personal gallantry that he may perform during the conflict, will arouse the most unbounded enthusiasm among his countrymen. For if there is one quality more than another which Frenchmen admire it is courage, and a feat of bravery in time among them, especially when performed by a rdinary circumstances, is one of their strongest characteristics.

It was with the object of taking advantage for political purposes of this enthusiasm of the French people for acts of courage, gallantry and that the ill-fated Prince Imperial took part in the British campaigns in South Africa, where he met his death, and it is with the same view that the Duke of Orleans has recently undertaken a voyage of sport and exploration in Somali Land, which is famed as being infested by the fiercest and most savage tribes of Africa. Moreover, the word of the Czpr carries great

weight with the French people, more so, perhaps, than that of any other man, either French or



CHATEAU DE PRANGINS.

foreign, and the fact that he should have given public manifestations of his goodwill, favor and regard for Prince Louis certainly adds to the prestige of the latter among his countrymen. On the other hand, Alexander's refusal to permit the Duke of Oricans to serve in the Russian army, and to even receive or recognize him in the

received at the hands of the Muscovite Autocrat.

Prince Louis, before entering the Russian army, From H. W. Lucy's "Diary of the Salisbury Parks signed his commaission as captain from motives of patriotism—and policy—when Italy became a member of the Triple Alliance. Previous to that he had, in compliance with his father's suggestion, made a trip round the world. Although he travelled in the most unostentations manner, without even a servant, and accompanied only by a friend, he was welcomed everywhere with royal honors. In Egypt he was the guest of the Khedive; at Calcutta he found his father's old friend and fellow-traveller, Lord Dufferin, officiating as Viceroy of India, while in Japan he remains on record to this day as having been the first foreigner who was ever honored by the nut-brown Empress with an invitation to her table. He subsequently spent several weeks in this country and was in New-York at the time of the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty.

From H. W. Lucy's "Diary of the Salisbury Parks ment."

In the ment's of May, 1889, there was an evening party in the ment's of May, 1889, there was an evening flustry by his record in the early part of the day Lord Roselery had met in Freeding and in the early part of the day Lord Roselery had met in Freeding as could have the day Lord Roselery had met in Freeding and in the early part of the day Lord Roselery had met in Freeding and in the early part of the day Lord Roselery had met in Freeding and in the early part of the day Lord Roselery had ment in Freeding and in the early part of the day Lord Roselery had ment had some acquaintance, and the asked his friend to "look in" in the month of the Ay Lord Roselery had met in Freeding and in the early party in the recipied had by Lord Roselery had met had some acquaintance, and the hadsome acquaintance, and the farmer with whom he had some acquaintance, and the farmer with whom he had some acquaintance, and the hasked his friend to "look in" in the month of the farmer duly presented himself in some acquaintance, and the farmer duly presented himself in seventh as the sale had by Lord Roselery had me served for a time in the Italian cavalry, but re-

# HOLLANDER'S,

## MARK DOWN SALE

Commences Monday, Jan. 9th.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

as well as WINTER,

ALL MARKED AT THEIR COST to us, and in many cases less,

#### GREAT BARGAINS in Ladies' and Children's GLOVES. also BOYS' CLOTHING.

Orders taken for LADIES' DRESSES during January and February at REDUCED PRICES.

Of medium stature, Prince Louis can scarcely be described as good looking, and bears very little resemblance either to his brother Victor or to his sister Lactitia, the widowed Duchess of Aosta, both of whom possess remarkably clean-cut, camedlike and handsome features. Indeed, I should say, as far as looks are concerned, Louis has taken rather after his mother's family than that of his father. His features are long and angular, like those of King Humbert's brother, the late Duke of Aosta, and his black hair and the thick black beard which frames his face are as hard and coarse as were those of the chivalrous ex-King of Spain.

I have seldom met a man more self-contained and self-controlled than Prince Louis. He thoroughly gives one the impression of never saying a word more than he intends, and that every utterance is carefully weighed before made. Indeed, he is very silent and uncommunicative, a characteristic which tends to impress people so talkative and impulsive as the Russians and French with a high regard for his mental abilities. If he talks little, he writes still le's, and one would almost be led to believe that he fears to compromise his future by putting pen to paper. And yet, with all this, he has both a kind and a warm heart. As a lad, I have often known him to go far out of his way to do an act of kindness, and certainly it would be impossible to find any personage of his birth and rank more considerate, unaffected and simple in his bearing to his inferiors. Unlike Victor, he never gave either of his parents a moment's trouble, and notwithstanding their extraordinary dissimilarity of character, was equally dear to them both, constituting almost the sole bend of union between them during the last years of his father's life.

Prince Jerome Napoleon at his death left his entire fortune including all his Napoleonic heirlooms and treasures to Prince Louis, altogether ignoring his eldest son, Victor, who had grievously offended him by his disobedience and unfilial conduct. Prince Louis, however, while accepting his father's bequests, has acted in the most praiseworthy man ner toward his relatives and has divided nearly all the family treasures between his mother and elder brother, besides insisting on allotting to Victor a portion of the income which he has inherited. In fact, Frangies, the beautiful chateau on the hood, is now almost entirely dismantled, part of ad to dull that seber common-sense which, under dispatched to Prince Victor at Brussels, and the dispatched to Prince Victor at Brussel

remainder to his mother, Princess Clothilde, 25
Moncallery, near Tairis.

The Prince, for whom everybody both in Frances
and abroad has nothing but praise, is a particular
favorite of his old anot, Princess Mathide Bonaparte, at whose house he invariably stays whenever
he visits Paris, and it is believed that she will
make him the principal heir to her fortune, which
is quite considerable. She thoroughly dislikes her
other nephew, Victor, and price to his bring exiled
by the French Government was forced by his disgraceful behavior at Furis to close the doors of
her hospitable house against him.

That frince Louis will of his own volition make
any attempt to recover his uncle's throne during

any attempt to recover his uncle's throne during his brother's lifetime is improbable in the extreme. Ent Vector is not only unmarried, but has also his constitution underwined by his past and present excesses. His life is not what would be described excesses. His life is not what wound be the minaurance phrascology as a good rink—and well-meanwhile Frace Lones is strong thoming also position in view of eventualities. Fossibly the Carling these in view in treating him with such marked last these in view in treating him with such marked favor.

AEGLISHING LONDON FOGS.

From the Boston Herald.

The London County Council has turned out to be a remarkably active and enterprising tody, but when it is said to be seriously proposing to take up the pearlim of abolishing the loss that have so long given ill repeat to that city it would seen that it is taking a tremendoes continue upon its mands. For a proposition to abolish the London fegs sounds very much has interfering with the order of nature, such as underhalding to stop smoothers, or, like General Dyrenforth, attenuating to shake refin out of the sky. It when it is considered that the horable fogs of London are of comparatively modern date, that they did not exist two centuries ago, and that they are depicted in the state of these fogs, which obscure everything with an almost inay blackness, and often make nounday as dark as large one, does not seem unleasible. The character of these fogs, which obscure everything with an almost inay blackness, and often make nounday as dark as inay blackness, and often make nounday as dark as the natural fog in such a way as to seem almost a solid.

The only thing required, therefore, to prevent the

and to even receive or recognize him in the slightest way on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburg, has injured the Duke, and indeed the entire Orleanist cause, in France for more seriously than either the Boulanger diasco or the Melba divorce episode, and it is in a great measure owing to these considerations that the popularity of Prince Louis in France is so iar superior to that of the Duke of Jricans.

In striking contrast with the disdainful attitude of the Czar towards the Counte de Paris's sen has been his kindness to Prince Louis, whom he has repeatedly catertained as his guest, both at Gatchina and St. Petrsburg, referring to him and treating him as a near and dear relative of the imperial Hense of Romanoff. The words "Vous etes de la famille, vous!" (You belong to the family, you do), which Alexander addressed to Frince Louis at Gatchina, have been received at the length and breadth of France, and it is no exaggeration to assert that every one of the countrymen of Prince Louis, no matter what his political creed, has feit complimented by the attentions which the Prince received at the hands of the Mascovite Autocrat.

IORD ROSEBERY'S GUEST.

LORD ROSEBERY'S GUEST.

From H. W. Lucy's "Diary of the Salisbury Parlis-